

RUSSIA MAY  
WAR ON CHINAThree Great Governments  
Were So Notified To-day

## HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

Is Planned on the Russo-Chinese Frontier  
Because of Alleged Persistent  
Violation of St. Petersburg  
Treaty of 1881, It Is Said.

London, Feb. 15.—The relations of Russia and China are strained to the breaking point. Russia to-day notified the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany of her intention to make a military demonstration on the Russo-Chinese frontier owing to China's persistent violation of the St. Petersburg treaty of 1881.

Russian troops will be sent forthwith to the district, and the extent of the demonstration will depend, it is added in the diplomatic note, entirely upon the attitude assumed by China. The vital questions involved are: Free trade in Mongolia, extra territorial rights of Russians in China and the establishment of a Russian consulate at Khabarovsk, Mongolia. The treaty expires this month, and it is reported that China is not willing to renew it, at least not without certain modifications. The exchanges have been closely guarded by both places.

## AMERICA LEADS

In World Peace Declared Count Apponyi  
Last Night.

New York, Feb. 16.—With America lies the power of doing the greatest good in the cause of world peace, in the opinion of Count Albert Apponyi, the eminent Hungarian statesman, who spoke to a large gathering in Carnegie hall here last night under the auspices of the Civic Forum and the New York Peace society. England is in second position as regards peace, with France third and the rest of Europe far behind.

Seth Low presided over last night's meeting and Archbishop Farley and Baron Hengelmueller, Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, were among those on the platform.

## CLASH IN PORTUGAL.

Many Persons Wounded, Mob Destroyed  
Property and Governor Has Resigned.

Oporto, Portugal, Feb. 16.—Serious rioting occurred here last night following a meeting of the Catholic association and many persons were wounded. As the Catholics left the hall they were fired upon by a mob. One of the men insulted fired a revolver, wounding two republicans. A general conflict followed and during the clash many shots were fired. The mob destroyed the Catholic newspaper, La Parole, and the headquarters of the Women's Catholic club. As a result of the rioting, the civil governor of Oporto resigned to-day.

## HUNDREDS WATCH BATTLE.

Thirty Federals and Insurgents in Skirmish Near Line.

Mexicali, Mex., Feb. 16.—There was a skirmish near yesterday between about 30 federals and some insurgents. Several wounded men were brought to the international line. Hundreds of people watched the skirmish from the American side.

## Madero Is in Mexico.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 16.—It was learned positively yesterday afternoon that Francisco L. Madero, insurrecto provisional president of Mexico, is at Guadalupe, Mexico, with Abram Gonzalez and members of insurrecto boards of strategy. This is admitted by members of the Mexican insurrecto junta in El Paso.

## Raising Early Broilers.

"The up-to-date broiler plant consists of an incubator, a nursery, or brooder house, as it is usually called, and a broiler house," says Kate V. Saint-Maur in Woman's Home Companion for February. "Both the latter are divided into small pens, about two feet wide and five feet long. In the nursery house, the top ends of the pens are inclosed like boxes to the depth of about a foot and a half, and have hot water pipes running through them to furnish heat for the chicks to brood under. A flannel curtain cut into strips falls from the top of the inclosed part to divide it from the rest of the pen, which runs down the outer wall of the house, where a large window lets in light and sun. The pens should have board floors slightly elevated above the main floor, to avoid dampness, and the divisions are made with a foot board about nine inches high, and one inch netting two feet high above that. The brooder house is divided in the same way, but the hot water pipes only run around the walls of the house, as the birds don't need the immediate heat to brood under, after they leave the nursery, when they are five or six weeks old.

"Hot, until you can afford the proper equipment, one or two incubators can be run in the cellar of the house or in an unused room where there is no other heat. Individual brooders can be used in place of the nursery or brooder house, if you have any light outbuilding to stand them in. In fact, like the individual brooders better for the nursery period than the pipe house system, because it is only necessary to heat as many as are needed, and with the pipe system the entire house has to be heated, even if you are only going to use one section."

The Tudor brothers have drawn to the sawmill of Bugbee & Evans at Bennington during the last few days some very handsome oak logs from timber lands on Mount Anthony. Many of the trees from which these logs were cut were uncommonly tall, straight as a candle and free from limbs to a height of fifty or sixty feet.

NEED OF SYSTEM  
IN CHURCH TOLDBy Rev. Samuel W. Dike To-day in  
Address Before Religious Educa-  
tion Association at Provi-  
dence.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 16.—The need of scientific management of churches and of a closer co-operation between the church and the home was emphasized by Rev. Samuel W. Dike, LL. D., of Andover, Mass., in an address before the convention of the Religious Education Association in this city to-day. Dr. Dike spoke on "The Church and Religious Training in the Rural Home." He said in part:

"The leader in the treatment of the problem of the church in the rural community in its relation to the home should be master of at least the outlines of the science of the entire social life of the community. It is only in this way that he gets his own problem into its true perspective. He needs this attitude to save him from the vagaries of socialism on the one hand and from the disintegrating influence of individualism on the other. There is great danger from the half trained or narrowly trained pastor.

"The church should have a clear idea of the place the home has in the common work of the two institutions. A most fundamental need is that the church learn to keep its hands off from work that belongs to the home so far as it is possible. The church and its subordinate institutions have been all too ready to encroach in this respect. A plea that the home often does not and cannot train its own children properly is superficial and mischievous if it leads the church or Sunday school to take over the work without a vigorous effort to get the home to do its own part.

"If the church trying to awaken the home to some degree of spiritual self support or if it is turning its assemblies into spiritual soup kitchens, where the spiritually hungry and the spiritually lazy can get a little better food and get it more cheaply than they can get it at home?

"The greatest need of the home is for understanding and co-operative sympathy. The codding of the church too often weakens it. It often becomes all the poorer for the dose the church gives it. Further, the church destroys its self respect and makes it a confirmed pauper. The home needs to be taught self respect and the way to help itself. There should be a co-operation between the church and the home that creates a life of comradeship.

"The sense of social proportion is lacking among most church workers. There is no grasp of the entire situation, both of the church and the social order of its field, such as is indispensable to the best work for improvement. Church workers as a rule are narrow specialists. Many of our churches, those of the independent or congregational type especially are managed like a factory that has a lot of machines, each of them speeded to its best as the operators see it, but working on its part of the product with small regard either for the product as a whole or the quality of work that the whole needs.

"For more than a generation scientific management has been grading our public schools, bringing the work of each room and teacher into careful adjustment to all the rest, studying pedagogical values and the latent needs of the pupils. Later still the scientific method has been grappling with the problems of agriculture, of municipal government and recently with the problems of business.

"But more than education, more than business, does the church need system and scientific management. In the realm of theology science has long been the servant of the church, both in conservative and progressive quarters. But it has not fairly entered the field of policy. There rule of thumb and empiricism still control. We do not need the social quack or the empiricist for the work before us. We need the master of scientific social and religious management."

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"It is an ethnological fact that political units of the English-speaking people never lose their autonomy," said Secretary Knox. "Like bees, they give off their swarms, who set up for themselves independently, but they do not make political combinations among themselves. Since the revolution there has been almost undisturbed peace and amity between the two countries, and however governmental changes may have been brought in the past, it is probably more true to-day than ever before that the weight of sentiment and opinion, both in Canada and the United States, while desiring closer relations in all other respects, is crystallized in a belief that the present political separation is desirable and will lead to the best development of each nation and to better and more satisfactory relations between them."

"In the higher atmosphere and broader aspects of the situation, it is certain that if there should be any great world movement involving this continent, Canada and the United States would, as a matter of course, act in the most perfect concert in defense of the common rights of a common blood and civilization."

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SIX DROWNED  
IN SMUGGLINGThey Fled From Inspector Off the Coast  
of California and Their Yawl  
Was Capsized—Reports  
Inspector.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—Six persons were drowned off the coast south of San Pedro in an attempt to smuggle a party of Chinese ashore, according to a report at Angel island immigration station. Last week Inspector Ainsworth, in charge of the immigration cutter Orient, was patrolling the southern waters in an effort to check smuggling of Chinese into the United States from Mexico and he gave chase to a powerboat which was suspected of being loaded with Chinese. The powerboat put off a yawl with six men. The yawl was seized and the inspector Ainsworth says all the men were drowned. The powerboat escaped.

## POPE BETTER TO-DAY.

After Passing a Calm Night; Suffering  
From Influenza.

Rome, Feb. 16.—Pope Pius X, who is suffering from influenza, had a calm night and to-day his temperature was about normal. The patient is suffering some inconvenience because of congestion of his bronchial tubes. The attending physician considers that the disease is taking a normal course.

## MARRIED 91 YEARS.

When Death by Fire Took the Woman  
in Remarkable Union.

Florence, Colo., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Francis Esper, 108 years old, died in the arms of her 111-year-old husband last night from burns received when her clothing caught fire. The couple had been married 91 years.

## RETIRED REAR ADMIRAL DEAD.

Arthur P. Nazro Suffered Stroke of Apoplexy in Boston To-day.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Rear Admiral Arthur P. Nazro, retired, died suddenly of apoplexy here to-day.

KNOX URGES  
RECIPROCITYTogether With James J. Hill  
Before Western Audience

## DEFENDS ITS FEATURES

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Chicago, Feb. 16.—Secretary of State P. C. Knox and James J. Hill joined hands last night in urging the adoption by Congress of the reciprocity agreement with Canada. Both spoke at a banquet given by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Nearly 1,000 persons, representing almost every big commercial and industrial enterprise of the city, as well as commercial and municipal organizations from a score of western cities listened and applauded.

The agreement was an example of constructive statesmanship in contrast with many subjects before Congress, according to Mr. Hill. "It is fashioned to large national ends," he said, "and inspired by a policy that the greatest minds of the country have approved."

Mr. Knox declared that while migrations proceeded as constantly and as freely between Canada and the United States as between two states of this country and while the two peoples have been welding together for two centuries, "there is not the slightest probability that this racial and moral union will involve any political change or annexation or absorption."

"It is an ethnological fact that political units of the English-speaking people never lose their autonomy," said Secretary Knox. "Like bees, they give off their swarms, who set up for themselves independently, but they do not make political combinations among themselves. Since the revolution there has been almost undisturbed peace and amity between the two countries, and however governmental changes may have been brought in the past, it is probably more true to-day than ever before that the weight of sentiment and opinion, both in Canada and the United States, while desiring closer relations in all other respects, is crystallized in a belief that the present political separation is desirable and will lead to the best development of each nation and to better and more satisfactory relations between them."

"In the higher atmosphere and broader aspects of the situation, it is certain that if there should be any great world movement involving this continent, Canada and the United States would, as a matter of course, act in the most perfect concert in defense of the common rights of a common blood and civilization."

Declaring, however, that the reciprocity proposition was "economic not political," Mr. Knox asserted: "The United States recognizes with satisfaction that the dominion of Canada is a permanent North American political unit and that her autonomy is a sacred principle. The United States appreciates the advantage to the common welfare of the continent that Canada contributes her own strength plus the strength of Great Britain."

Secretary Knox prefaced his argument allaying fears of Canadian annexation with an outline of the trade relations between the United States and Canada to the work of the present administration and then remarked that for more than half a century the statements of Canada, of Great Britain, and of the United States, have by repeated effort testified and reaffirmed an abiding and fundamental belief in the principle of American-Canadian reciprocity.

Sketching briefly the negotiations between Canada and the United States from the time of the passage of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 and its abrogation in 1866, Mr. Knox spoke of the subsequent efforts on both sides of the line to promote reciprocal trade, the Canadian pilgrimages to Washington, "the cold reception given the eminent Canadians who made those pilgrimages and the appeal to imperial and political sentiment by their opponents at home."

"Our task was, despite all this," continued Mr. Knox, "to submit to the people of the United States and to the people of Canada an opportunity to cement the commercial links which it is decreed shall unite us. The agreement submitted to Congress by the president in principle and avoids the objection which was one cause of the abrogation of the Elgin-Marcy treaty of 1854—that is, it is not limited to one class of commodities. It is meant for the conditions of to-day and the conditions of the future."

"Recognizing the condition which exists in our own country and without undertaking to define the causes which have led to the increased cost of living, the agreement seeks to give our millions of wage-earning consumers the benefit of drawing upon the surplus food supplies nearest at hand. It seeks providing for the freest possible interchange of commodities across a political boundary which when it comes to production and commerce is an artificial boundary, to prevent these manipulations and these speculative fluctuations in prices which are harmful both to the producer and to the consumer. It may be stated as an axiom that the more abundant the source of supply and the more free the movement of products the less chance there is of decreasing the legitimate profits of the producer and of increasing the cost to the consumer by artificial scarcity."

"While a reciprocity agreement limited to natural products would be beneficial, nevertheless in order that such an agreement should be really comprehensive the terms should include manufactured commodities also. This, too, is done. Rates are mutually reduced on a large variety of manufactures. The list would have been even larger had the dominion reached the stage of industrial development in which she felt that she could include a greater number of articles."

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## GIVEN LONG SENTENCE.

Patrick McGowan in Burlington Court  
Yesterday.

Burlington, Feb. 16.—Patrick McGowan, who was convicted of burglary Tuesday in Chittenden county court, was sentenced yesterday morning by Judge W. W. Miles, to serve not less than six months nor more than seven years in the state's prison at Windsor. Judge Miles said in pronouncing sentence that he felt justified in making the man's punishment severe in view of the fact that he had not profited by former prison experiences.

It appears that McGowan has served more than one term in prison in this state and he was recently in jail in New York state. His conviction Tuesday was on a charge of breaking and entering the warehouse of the Spaulding & Kimball company at the corner of Battery and Maple streets and stealing some flour, on the night of January 25. McGowan's accomplice, Eugene Maple, escaped. T. E. Hopkins, counsel assigned by the state for the respondent, asked for a lighter penalty.

## A Legislative Holdup.

New Hampshire wants what she wants when she wants it and accordingly the state Senate is holding back the income tax ratification bill as a sort of club with which to compel favorable action in the United States Senate on February 15, when the White Mountain reserve bill will come up in the body. It did not take the New Hampshire solons very long to discover in what quarter lay the serious opposition to the forest reservation bill.

When they found that its enemies were those western senators who are ardently espousing the income tax amendment, they thought they saw a chance for some bill ratifying the proposed amendment passed by the lower House two weeks ago is now repeating in the Senate judiciary committee, where it will remain until after February 15.

If the New Hampshire Senate considers their action justifiable in any aspect of the case, that body might consider the recent action of the Vermont legislature with profit. Either the proposed income tax amendment should be ratified or should not. The importance of the subject demands that it receive independent consideration; to belittle it by making the price of its passage the favorable consideration of a purely local measure by the federal Senate by way of log rolling is undignified and repellent to the high ideals that the people of New Hampshire have the right to entertain concerning their state Senate.—Rutland Herald.

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## COOPER TRIAL BEGUN.

Blood-stained Garments Shown in Court,  
Respondent Unmoved.

Burlington, Feb. 16.—The trial of John E. Cooper, the colored soldier who is charged with the murder of James Williams, also colored, on the night of December 20 in Winoski, began yesterday. It was rather uneventful, the only features of the day being the cross examination of Dr. Lyman Allen, one of the state's witnesses, and the exhibition of the clothing worn by Williams the night he was stabbed.

Cooper sat in the court room through the trial apparently unmoved, and when apparently came to the witness stand, he came forward smiling. Attorney General J. G. Sargent of Ludlow appears for the state and State's Attorney H. B. Shaw, Brown & Hopkins and V. A. Bullard for the defense.

H. M. McIntosh was the first witness and he testified to seeing blood stains in the houses at 138 and 139 West Spring street, Winoski, Williams being found at 138. At the other house, it appeared that the stains had been partially washed from the front steps.

The next witness was Dr. B. H. Stone of the state laboratory at Burlington. He gave the result of his autopsy on the body of Williams, following his death at the Mary Fletcher hospital. The autopsy was performed December 26. Dr. Stone testified that the wound which caused the man's death was located on the inside of the arm, about two inches down from the armpit, and was about an inch and a half long. The wound went down the chest, downward and to the front. The pericardium, or covering of the heart, was opened and the heart itself "snipped."

The wound extended down on the left side to within two inches of the middle of the body. The autopsy showed the "mammary vein on the left side, which is back of the cartilage connecting the ribs and the breast bone, to have been cut. The left pleural cavity was found to contain about 20 ounces of blood. The right lung showed an area of pneumonia at the base.

Dr. Stone said that the wound was the primary cause of death and that pneumonia, hemorrhage and irritation by the heart wound were secondary causes. The body showed the evidence of an operation. The wound altogether was about six or seven inches long.

Dr. Stone said under cross examination that if the hemorrhage from the mammary